THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, JUNE

How the Daily Papers Told the

World of the Terrible Flood.

REPORTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

servient to the Press.

EXPOSURE OF THE CORRESPONDENTS

HE quartet of newspapel

reporters who left Pitts-

burg hurriedly on a

special locomotive, Fri-

day night a week ago, never dreamed

them. It was first rumored in the

city early that evening that about 90

lives were lost in the Johnstown flood.

Making an allowance for the usual exagger-

ation of such rumors, it was figured out by

the journalists that upon reaching the spot

probably 20 or 30 persons would be found to

be drowned. To properly report a disaster

of that extent with a corps of competent

men, such as were sent out, would have re-

quired not more than two days at the

WOFULLY UNDERESTIMATED.

Now mark the wonderful difference from

the early estimate of

Friday evening, May

31. Nine days and

eight nights have

passed since then.

THE DISPATCH has

kept constantly on the

scene of disaster from

six to eight reporters,

besides two and three

artists. The other

Pittsburg dailies have

had from two to five

men each on hand.

New York journals

sent at least ten writ-

ers and artists. Chi-

cago and Cincinnati

papers were repre-A Reporter Just Arrived.

sented by six more. Philadelphia news-

the amount of work ahead of

APH Soundstown. "and I am so heart-broken," she said, surface and I have left Johnstown and never want to

The 10,000 New Tombs in the Conemangh Valley.

MANY WILL BE UNMARKED.

And Aching Hearts of Survivors Will Make a Vale of Sadness.

REVIEW OF ALL THE FLOOD LOSSES.

the Ruins at Johnstown.

SOMETHINGS NEVER YET TOLD IN PRINT



OD moves in a mys-His wonders to per He plants His foot steps in the sea. And rides upon the

Blind unbelief is sure to err. And scan His work in vain: God is His own in-

terpreter, And He will make

it plain. Night! Night! Everlasting night! It seemed to have descended upon Johnstown and its surrounding peaceful towns of the Conemaugh Valley. To the dead, to the living, to both alike, there came but one message-darkness! There is a fitness in all things; why not in fate? And so it happened that this Message of Gloom came, not upon a Monday, the fresh and buoyant beginning of new life; not upon a Saturday, the restful close of toil and strife; nor upon the tranquillity and sacredness of the Sabbath; but it was written and delivered upon a day peculiarly associated in all the world's history with shadows-BLACK FRIDAY. A NIGHT OF DESPAIR.

It was night to the dead when the roaring waters closed their eyes. It was hight to the living in the whole week that has since followed. Darkened souls have had no light, and tear-dimmed vision no illumination, for strangely enough the six days have been six days of clouds. There has not been sunshine across the mountain tops uninterruptedly for two hours during the whole week. Hope entirely fled. The blackness of despair followed. First they said "1,500 drowned." Then it increased to 3,000next to 5,000-8,000-10,000-and now they say 12,000 and 15,000! The survivors groan. The ties of blood and friendship link them all to the dead! They murmur, and their



stony gaze is upturned to beaven with a look of commingled supplication and con-"Light! Light!" Ah, no. They did not say that. You misunderstood the faint

"Night! Night!" was what they echoed over and over again. The other words. they would probably have told you, could have been nothing more than the mockery

THEIR REASON TOTTERED.

Few, indeed, were those who confessed hemselves able to see Providence towering over the stupendous wreck. After the first rush of waters and the subsequent discovery of the frightful loss of life, the popular tendency was to curse the Almighty. The awfulness of the calamity set people crazy, a sense of their tremendous loss made them think they were forsaken. Think, did I say? No, people could not think! It seemed to be something like an inherent rising against heaven, earth and hell. Beason was well-nigh dethroned. That is why, during the first few days of the excitement, so many incidents crept into the newspapers similar to that of the woman who had survived her family of seven, asking the reporter with a demoniscal laugh, "God, why where was He?"

But as each succeeding morning has come, and the survivors have gradually learned to realize that their relatives and friends are really dead, that inquiry which is almost a part of every human heart-"Whence have they gone?"-has checked this wholesale drift toward doubt of an over-

ruling Providence. THE BLASPHEMOUS ANATHEMA.

born of a vast sorrow, has gently melted away as the star of hope appears in an unfriendly sky. Cowper's lines, quoted above, contain the sentiment that will heal thousands of the wounded hearts. And besides that, even torn and bleeding hearts may be touched. Something has touched those which abound along the polluted Conemaugh. It was the wonderful wave of sympathy which, starting in Pittsburg, rolled westward to the Golden Gate, and eastward to the Atlantic's silvery strand. The generosity which knows no South, no North, is feeding the suffering survivors, burying their dead, and preparing for the rebuilding of a blighted city. All this reawakens hope. An Omnipotent Interpreter is trying to make it plain.

More than a week has passed since the first body was taken from the river and the wreck. Yet it is not possible to state how many have actually perished. The recovery of corpses has gone steadily forward all this time, but no man is yet able to tell how

THE GHASTLY WORK IS COMPLETED. After awhile all efforts to further prosecute the search will cease, but even then no Youngstown. She lost her whole family, Over the remains of those found the first Hall of a man whom they saw at Johns-

That woman did not register as among the living. She left no relatives in the ruined city to inquire about her, and con-sequently neither she nor her family will probably ever be missed. So it will be with scores of other families. Johnstown being a comparatively large city, it is more than probable that new families were constantly moving there.

THEIR SAD FATE UNWEFT.

As is the case in all large communities where laborers are employed for manufacturing purposes new arrivals, and especially foreigners, were little known. Suppose whole families were swept out of existence What Changes a Week Has Wrought Among of the old country, and were not on terms of even between every box of food handed off bors-did not even know their names, Con-Yet, it is known positively that hundreds of just such families were annihilated.

It is perhaps well that the authorities at Johnstown have devoted their efforts more to making a register of the living rather) that every time he shut his eyes in the vain) DISPATCH has already described how some

few days more attention was devoted by minister and priest, but of late immediate interment has become so imperative from a sanitary point of view that promptness is

In a great many instances people are being buried without any knowledge of who they are. So fast is decomposition going on that there is no time for identification. In other cases as many as 25 bodies have been buried in the same ditch. Old undertakers say the horror of the Johnstown burials in this respect surpass the quick and silent incholera plague.

Coffins soon became the most familiar obin the crowded quarters of Johnstown. be seen everywhere—on the street corners, Very many of them had no relatives short in the yards of homes, at the depots, and speaking acquaintance with their neigh- a provision train was passed out a coffin. sequently who will even think of inquir- It is difficult to walk along the streets withing whether such families were drowned. out kicking a casket. One of the oldest

HE WAS A FATHER, With his whole family he had gone down

OF A FEATURE THAN CEREMONY. terment in Pittsburg during the great | before him, and then he commenced, with a series of wild gestures:

jects in the stricken town. They were to Thousands of them have already been used. newspaper correspondents sent to Johnstown, a man who has in his day reported all vised hospitals of the unfortunate town, and sorts of horrors, and whom I supposed had in Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg, have gone become hardened to ghastly sights, told me stark mad from a sense of their losses. THE

town on Monday last, whose portrait still

in the flood with the ruins of their home. His wife and one child were drowned before his eyes. His was one of those natures that loves with madness. Take away the love, and madness only remains. Brooding over his own loss, and seeing the awful mass of clammy corpses around him, he had become insane. When the Pittsburgers saw him he had stopped short in the middle of the street, filed his five children off in a row

"One, two, three, four, five! You are all

Two squares further on he stopped suddenly again, and went through the same

"One, two, three, four, five! No more drowned yet! Ha! Ha!"

CRAZED BY SORROW



READY FOR BURIAL.

than tabulating the names of the dead. The latter is only possible in one register, and that is the Resurection Book.

THREATENED BY FAMINE. Reviewing the condition of the people to be better in one way than it was the have been kept from starving. But even scene of operations the meat ran out as late | Of course, however, where surviving men tributed to make everybody comfortable from the elements. But during the first part of the week just ended the suffering for

proper shelter was dreadful. It was impossible to reach such settlements as Woodvale and upper Conemaugh largest cemetery big enough to hold all the until late in the week. There the people were crowded together in the few houses In the years which are to come the marble left standing, and had not sufficient bed- cutters of all Western Pennsylvania will be clothing to cover them. Happily all these kept busy making tombstones for these things are now being remedied. Under the graves. But, ah! how many of the little efficient leadership of Mr. James B. Scott, | mounds will have to remain unmarked and of Pittsburg, and with the methodical assistance of Adjutant Generals Hastings and Axline, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the dis- Nineveh new graveyards have already been tribution of food and supplies is now on a laid out, and the travelers of future days basis that promises quick and permanent | will be told that they are the last resting relief for all the survivors.

THE NOBLE RED CROSS. To minister to the wants and injuries of the people such eminent persons as Clara Barton, the leader of the Red Cross Association; Drs. Lea (State Board of Health), Fields and O'Neill, of Philadelphia, with a corps of 25 other physicians and nurses from the Quaker City; Dr. McCann and 15 physicians from Pittsburg, and the score or



and Philadelphia, come to care for their unfortunate sisters and to find homes all over the continent for the many orphans

produced by the disaster. Booth & Flinn, the Pittsburg contractors have accomplished wonders in clearing up some of the wreck and debris, but they officially announce that it will take a month more, with 10,000 laborers, to put the city in passable condition. Rebuilding homes and stores can scarcely be commenced on a general scale before then: As to whether fire and the use of dynamite will help in this great work of cleaning up as much as has been expected a reference to our latest

news dispatches will show. MILLIONS MORE NEEDED.

One thing is certain, and that is that the million and more of dollars already raised by the spontaneous liberality of the people of the United States for the sufferers, will hardly be a drop in the bucket for placing the sufferers on their feet. Millions more are needed. The public clamor for an extra session of the State Legislature at once is growing every day. An appropriation from the State seems to be the real way for quickly and thoroughly reaching the

At this writing the work most occupying one will suppose that all who were drowned will have been found. The truth can never the burial of the dead. The illustrations be known. Even such a perfect system as in this article relate particularly to that sad registering the survivors in order to find duty. What has made it sadder is the who are missing has pretty nearly failed of baste and demoralization with which the

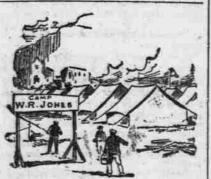
endeavor to sleep after his telegrams were of the patients brought to Pittsburg were gone, he saw but one vision, overheard praying for death. THAT WAS A COFFIN

Now and then a whole family is identified among the dead; they are coffined and who survived the flood, it can only be said | the caskets are piled one upon the other to await burial. In this way the gravemorning after the catastrophe. They diggers are able to know a family of corpses when they begin removing the coffins, and after this lapse of time they are said to be they are either put in the same grave or in in great need. If reports be true from the a group of graves close beside one another. as last Thursday. Of course this is in all bers of the family identify remains they are probability replenished by this time. How- allowed to conduct the funeral themselves, ever, there has been ample clothing dis- and thus family burial lots in regular cemeteries are filled up.

Before leaving Johnstown I understood that if the death list reached even 8,000 several additional acres of ground would have to be purchased to make the city's new residents of that new city of the dead. unknown? And along the forest-clad mountain slopes between Johnstown and places of Pennsylvania's flood victims.

VAST MONETARY LOSS. Vast indeed has been the monetary loss involved in the disaster. As far as Johnstown is concerned it is estimated at anywhere from \$38,000,000 to \$45,000,000. More than two-thirds of all the mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the thriv. ing city and its environs have been swent out of existence. The largest of these has already commenced to repair its main buildings-the Cambria Iron Works-and the firm will rebuild the Gauntier steel mill and the wire mill, both of which were completely annihilated, as soon as possible. Some other industrial concerns there will do all in their power to resurrect the city, so far as business and the industry goes. The loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by damages to its property is at least \$2,000,000. The complete suspension of its through passenger and freight traffic for nore than a week will possibly add many hundreds of thousands to that. At Conenaugh yards, just above Johnstown, Mr. Miller says that four of the most perfect tracks made up the road here. Two were new and had never been used. Now they can be seen with the ties standing on their ends in the middle of the river and on the A BURIED BAILBOAD.

There were enough cars and engines in the yards to equip many a railroad. Just 34 locomotives were carried away, and some of them can be seen now projecting above the



Camp W. R. Jones

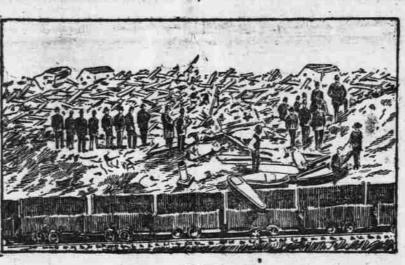
rifts of mud and sand. Many of these engines had just been built at Altoons, and belonged to the heavy class. The road was storing them there, waiting for a rush in the freight business. How many freight and passenger cars were lost is not known, but the loss in equipment will not be less than \$2,000,000. Superintendent Miller has a gang building a temporary bridge across the emaugh. They will work night and

day.

Memories of the calamity will never be effaced. They will live for years to come in the insane asylums of the land. An inciits purpose. Last week one poor woman burials have to be conducted. In but very the insane asylums of the land. At incipassed through Pittsburg, bound for few instances are religious services held. dent is related by the officials in Municipal

The memories will be perpetuated in the

papers came last with five correspondents. The Associated Press and other press associations had four or five lives of the hundreds of orphans who must men on the spot. This made a colony of now become the wards of the charitable of about 63 journalists suddenly assembled in the nation. Rev. Morgan Dix, of New the ruined city of Johnstown. To-day they, York, in taking, or agreeing to take when or their relief substitutes, are still there. all are recovered, 24 orphans to apportion This number will probably be increased among some of the best families of the within the next few days by the arrival of



PLACING BODIES IN THE COFFINS.

metropolis, furnishes an illustration of how far-reaching the present sympathy extends, and how sure the heart of the whole country will be to soften in the next decade whenever the name of "Johnstown" or "Conemaugh" is mentioned.

SUSTAINED BY FAITH. The pulpit will cherish some of the memories of the disaster. Religion has been left some remarkable testimonials in the stories of death and escapes at Johnstown. The thrilling and strangely beautiful incident of how the nuns of the Catholic convent were saved while gathered in the farther wing of the church on their bended knees when the balance of the church went down with a crash, while they surrounding the holy sacrament were the only survivors in that section of the town. The recovery of many bodies, the hands of which were still clapsed in prayer, and the knees bent stiff in the kneeling posture of prayer; the statement of John Reed, a survivor, that as he was washed past a floating mass of debris on which was a bed occupied by an apparently sick woman, he heard her singing, clear and sweet, a religious hymn; the authenticated stories of bravery and Christian courage with which so many young women perished; the fact that the Methodist Church stood like a perfect Gibraltar in the part of town where the flood was most violent; that churches generally seemed to have been of superhuman strength, as evidenced by the fact that their walls were left standing where not a brick remained of other great structures supposed to have been built upon a rock, so to speak-all these things are materials for elergymen to work

morals out of for years to come. LINGERING MEMORIES. Three generations must live and pass away before the people who now remain, and will remain at their homes in the Conemaugh Valley, can get rid of the horrible vision of Friday, May 31, 1889. Thus will the memories be hardest to bear in that stretch of country lying between the Laurel Hill and the Allegheny Mountain. Years and years to come will not people the church yards and burial grounds up there as fast as has the one great cemetery of Johnstown grown up, as if by magic, in one week. New York City, with her character istic cosmopolitan practicalness, will very soon forget the hundreds of thousands she has given, aye, even forget the location of such a place as Johnstown, Philadelphia will turn her attention shortly to the needs of the living multitudes. Even Pittsburg sincere and hearty always, will in the course of human affairs let Johnstown people themselves take up their own affairs again. The nation will go on as it has forever gone on, and the grass of decades will gradually become greener and more 'profuse over the mountain tombs.

recruits from Boston and Baltimore. It may

reach 75. Of all this large newspaper contingent THE DISPATCH and Times were the first to start an expedition to the unfortunate city. Therefore we are in a position to know all about the early difficulties in getting the news of the awful calamity to the world. The four men left the Union station with town, on the Baltimore and Ohio branch

Before leaving town the reporters had been informed by the railroad officials that they could not get nearer Johnstown that night than Bolivar, which is 18 miles this side of the scene of the accident. In most of the signal towers along the Pennsylvania Railroad only railroad business is permitted over the wires, but on this occasion it was known that by hiring an extra operator at Bolivar the press matter could be sent through to Pittsburg by "relaying" or resending it Railroads and Telegraphs Were Made Sub-

from Blairsville Intersection. Bolivar was reached at 9:30. There was plenty of news to be gathered. Both dead and dying were being taken from the river there and at Lockport, two miles above. By interviewing the rescued men and women some rather startling and accurate news was soon obtained about the character

EXTENT OF THE FLOOD at Johnstown in spite of the absence of all telegraphic and railroad communication with the belated city. The extra operator was speedily ferreted out from among a crowd of blockaded railroad crews, his salary baid in advance, and off went the first news before 10 o'clock. Among the most important nuggets of news sent out



from here within the next 40 minutes was the story of a rescued man who had floated down the river from Johnstown "that 1,500 persons had perished." The most dashing correspondent of the party hesitated before he sent such an apparently wild estimate as that out. But how small even those figures appeared two days later when the full enormity of the catastrophe was first realized.

THEY FOLLOWED FAST. Two hours later another special train arrived, bearing representatives of the other Pittsburg papers. But the meager telegraphic facilities at Bolivar, then crowded with the matter of the other two papers, prevented them from getting news away from this point. Blairsville Intersection, six miles below, was also maccessible to them on account of the relaying then in progress. At 1 A. M. the second party divided, one section go-



ing by wagon over the mountain to New Florence, six miles east, and the others returning to Derry station, hear Latrobe. From these two points they sent away news from 2 to 7 A. M. In the meantime THE DISPATCH moved its locomotive all along the line between Bolivar and Blairsville, picking up the news and

KEEPING THE OPERATORS AWARE. At 5 A. M. Superintendent Pitcairn's prirate train, thundering westward, announced that the water had receded from the tracks and the line was open as far as New Florence. To that point the locomotive proceeded with the dawn of day. A few hours later the party divided, and while some took a regular passenger train for an experimental trip to Sang Hollow, the other reporter rode rseback over the mountains from Florence to Johnstown, reaching there at 12:30. Another DISPATCH man came in from Somerset by carriage about the same time. That evening the nearest point to get the news telegraphed was at Hoovlersville, a small settlement 18 miles south of Johnstheir locomotive at 7:35. They had had railroad. Another special locomotive was

strument rigged up hurriedly. Over 10,000 words were put through from this point to THE DISPATCH, while other staff men stationed in the various signal towers along the Pennsylvania Railroad sent nearly 15,-000 additional words.

By Monday the Western Union Tele



graph Company had succeeded in poling their wires that had been lying in the Conemaugh river, and they at once rigged up a temporary office at the Cambria City end of the Pennsylvania Railroad stone bridge entering Johnstown. This temporary office is an old coal shed.

It may be seen in the illustration immediately adjoining THE DISPATCH headquarters in the rear. Into this dirty shed nine operators were crowded. Later two more were added. The quarters occupied by THE DISPATCH are about 6x4 feet. Two years ago the shanty was a pig pen. Latterly it



was a scale weighhouse. Only two men can write in it at once. The others write their matter sitting on railroad ties, doorsteps or on the ground. The other newspapers domiciled their men in a brick kiln just across the roadway. On the second story of this shanty there was established Associated Press telegraphic and reportorial headquarters. A few New York Herald men are to be seen in the picture

SITTING UPON GRINDSTONES in this apartment writing their "stuff." Also on the second floor of this building is a haymow, in which the writers tried to snatch a few hours f sleep at intervals. This was imposs ible, however, on account of rats, until the blankets sent by newspaper proprietors at Pittaburg could be received. Later on representatives.

But columns more could be written withon the scene were two representatives of the New York Sun, and Harper's Weekly artist.

They reached Johnstown Monday at 1:30 P.

They reached Johnstown Monday at 1:30 P. M. by special train over the Baltimore and Ohio from Pittsburg. They left New York Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. Reaching Harrisburg they found a corps of six men from the World bound on the same mission. The latter had lest the metropolis two hours sooner than the Sun party. West of Harrisburg the floods had demoralized the P. R. R. Afraid there would be serious delay there the Sun boys returned to New York at once

HOW STORMS ARISE

VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURE. Scientific Explanation of the Action of

The Sun Responsible for Nearly All

Atmospherical Disturbances.

Cyclones. SOME CURIOUS FEATURES OF TORNADOES

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]



HE living creatures of the earth's surface dwell in either of two elements, the water or the air. The original home of the earlier life was in the seas. In that state of being organisms were sub-

jected to but slight changes of temperature and were exempt from nearly all violent movements of the medium in which they dwelt. The better chance of breathing which the air affords led many forms in the early ages to betake themselves to the land. In that new realm, they obtained a more vigorous life for the reason that in the atmosphere they procured a larger share of oxygen, which brought about a more rapid process of combustion in their bodies, the swifter generation of force and consequently a higher activity in the mental and physical machinery of their bodies. For this profit they had to pay a price; they became subjected to sudden variations in temperature and to violent movements in the aerial ocean. These movements are known as storms. Ever since the first and lowest animals appeared upon the earth, they have been engaged in the battle of life with these rude accidents of the air.

We propose to set before the reader the principal conditions which determine these atmospheric disturbances, in order that we may see how they originate, the mechanical ways in which they are propagated and their effect for good or bad on the living beings of the land, principally on the creatures of most interest to us, the race of man.

SOLAR INFLUENCES.

All the disturbances in the atmosphere, except those local and temporary accidents due to volcanie explosion, which, though violent, affect but a small portion of the surface and that seldom, are due to the action of the sun's heat. If the sun were extinguished for a single year the air would come to a state of perfect repose, unstirred by the faintest breath. Let us conceive that in this way the atmosphere were deprived

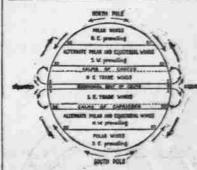


Fig. 1-Diagram showing the normal circula

tents were furnished the reposters. All of the endless motion which has character, newspaper representatives, having to take | ized it ever since the earth was quickened their chances with the common sufferers in | by solar heat; then let us suppose that the receiving food from provision headquarters, sun again began to blaze in the firmament and not having time to go out for it, were as it does to-day, and note the effect of almost starved. When this news reached that central fire on the atmosphere. Passing Pittsburg several of the newspaper proprie- swiftly through the ethereal realm, the tors sent ample food by courier to their revived sun rays would penetrate the earth's atmosphere, then entirely cloudless, for the reason that in the degree of cold which out telling all the privations, hard- would characterize the atmosphere no partiships, exposune, dangers, and loss of cle of water would remain suspended in the sleep the corps of journalists have under- air. Passing through the realm of air, the gone in Johnstown during the past week. rays of heat would strike upon the surface Thirty-six and 48 hours without a wink of of the earth. As soon as intercepted by the sleep was a common occurrence with them. | earth's surface, they would tend to fly off The first Eastern newspaper men to arrive again into space; but though as direct rays



air passes up alongside the trunk and branches of a tree, thus creating a draft, and escaping into the layer of cold air above.

ward. The result would be that the surface of the sea and land would become heated above the temperature of the air which enveloped them. As the temperature of this surface was raised, it would slowly warm the layer of air which lay next to the surface of the earth. On this peculiar difference in the ease of movement with which the direct rays proceed to the earth's sur-face and the indirect rays of heat proceed from it, depends all the warmth which sets the machinery of the earth's surface in motion, which gives play to wind and wave, produces the machinery of the rains and stirs the currents in every organic body. If the heat went out as easily as it came in, the earth's surface would remain in every part far below any degree of cold which has ever been experienced by man.

AN UNSEEN VAPOR.

As soon as the earth's surface became warmed above the freezing point of water a warmed above the freezing point of water a considerable amount of vapor of that substance would pass upward into the atmosphere, remaining for a time in the invisible form; gradually, as the amount of vapor increased, passing into the coadition of cloud. For every particle of this unseen vapor of water which enters the atmosphere the resistance opposed to the outward movement of heat would be increased, while the opposition to the inward movement from the sun would not be much enhanced. The result



brought sandwiches and coffee aboard at Blairsville Intersection and lanterns at Derry. The lady telegraph operator in the signal tower at Blairsville Intersection was quickly notified to hire an extra perator at any cost, cause from 5,000 to 10,000 words would swoop down upon her within the

utilized in reaching that point. There the youthful operator not accustomed to sendng more than ten commercial dispatches a day finally rejused to send another line after he had wired about 3,000 words. It was then only midnight, and the 'two correspondents were left with three columns more of written copy on their hands. The paper at home was willing to hold open until 6 A. M. if they could only get the matter. But no, a greenback of large denomina-tion laid down before the boy could not in-

THE CAMP AT JOHNSTOWN

TO BEOPEN THAT KEY.

On Sunday night a journey clear to Somerset, 38 miles distant, was necessary to reach a telegraph office capable of handling a large amount of matter. Even there an next three hours. extra operator had to behired and a new in-

The World gang remained at Harrisburg in hopes of getting through by the P. R. R., finally took, as they supposed, the trail of their rivals, and went to Baltimore via Northern Central Railroad, never dreaming but that they could get through to Johnstown via Rockwood on the B. & O. from town via Rockwood on the B. & O. from the East. But they were dismayed upon finding the Potomac all over the B. & O. tracks. They almost gave up in despair at Martinsburg, W. Va., lying there a whole day, and finally setting out in wagons for a mountain ride from that point to Johnstown. They arrived in the ruined city Tuesday afternoon, and were joyfully told by the Sun hustlers that the World, although leaving New York first, was 24 hours behind in sending news from the scene of the flood.

STOFIEL.

went up the New York Central road to Al-

pany, thence to Buffalo, thence to Cleve-and and down to Ashtabula, reaching

Pittsburg by that route at 3 A. M.